

Ciencia Abierta: balance y perspectivas a casi 20 años de la Declaración de Budapest (Online)

Remedios Melero. IATA-CSIC, Valencia, España



Universidad Nacional de Rosario, Argentina, 18 de noviembre de 2020

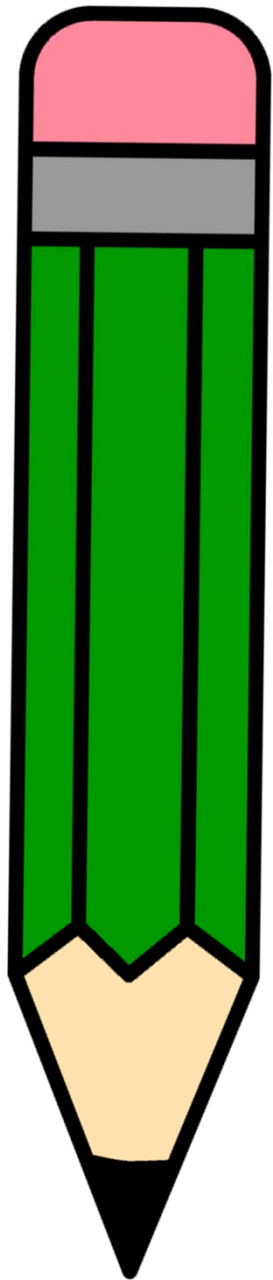


Temas tratados

1. Hitos *open access/open science* en los últimos 20 años
2. Declaraciones e iniciativas *open access/open science*
3. Analogías y metáforas vs Open Science
4. Mitos y alternativas
5. ¿Pre-prints? ¿Open peer review?
6. El conocimiento como bien común, la ciencia abierta una oportunidad saludable



Año 2000 > ...Arxiv, Repec, **Latindex**, **SciELO**, SPARC, **Revistas OA “sin etiquetar”**



2001 **OJS PKP, protocolo OAI-PMH**

2002 **Redalyc, Licencias Creative Commons, Declaración de Budapest**, Dspace

2003 **Declaración de Berlin y de Bethesda**

2003 DOAJ

2004 SHERPA/RoMEO

2005 Declaración de Salvador sobre acceso abierto: la perspectiva del mundo en desarrollo, ROAR

2006 Proyecto DRIVER

2006 OpenDOAR

2009 **COAR, OpenAire, Semana del Acceso Abierto**

2010 Panton Principles for Open Data in Science

2012 **Informe Finch**, DOAB, **DORA**

2013 Fallecimiento de Aaron Swartz, **creación Zenodo**, RDA, **La Referencia**

2014 **Horizon 2020** (2014-2020)

2015 Manifiesto de Leiden

2016 **Principios FAIR**

2017 **Declaración de México** (Acceso abierto no comercial)

2018 **Amelica**, Declaración de Panamá

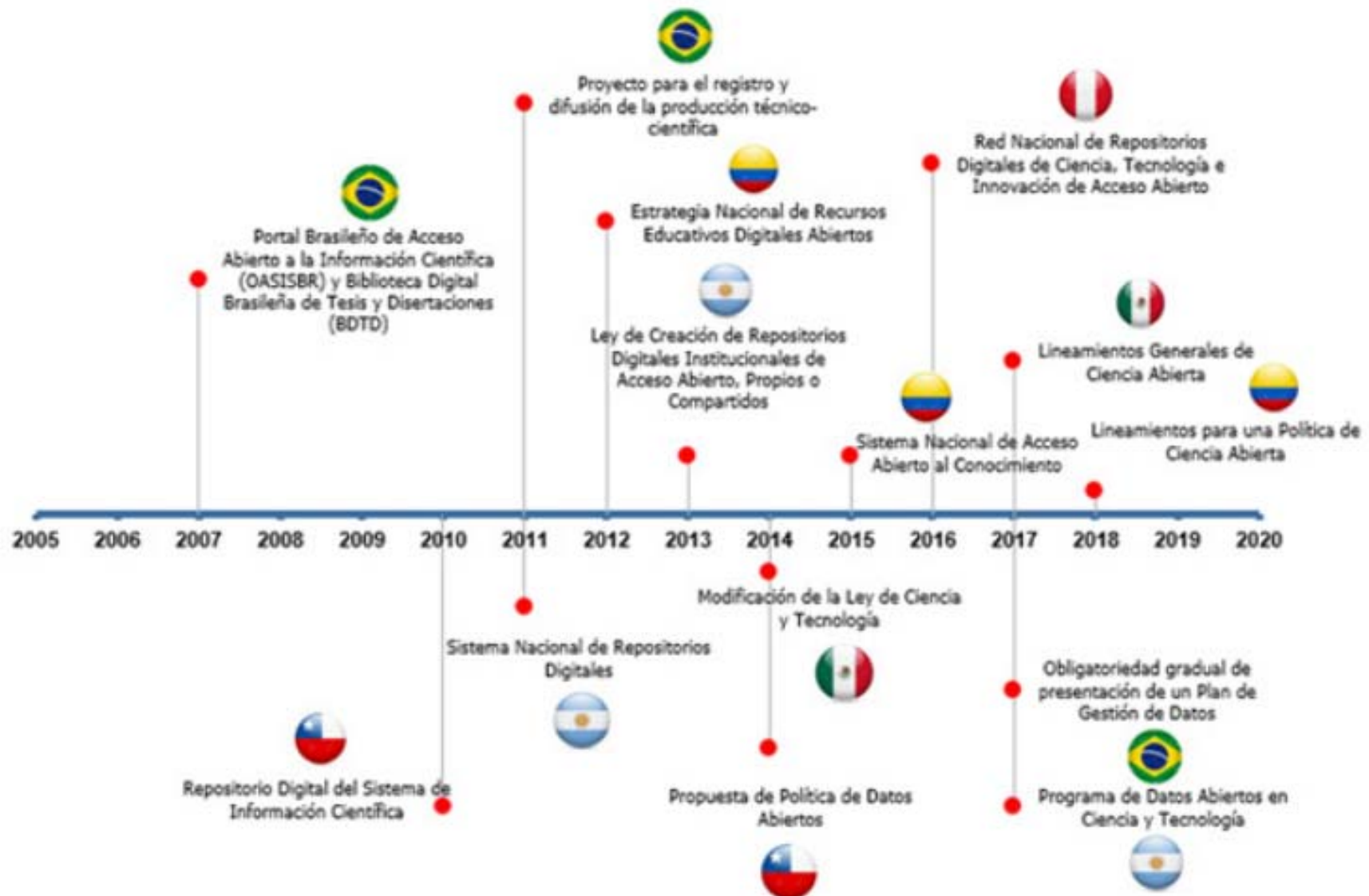
2018-2020 **Plan S**

2020 Encuesta sobre “revistas diamante “ (OPERAS)

2020 **Borrador de La UNESCO Recomendación de Ciencia Abierta**

De Filippo, Daniela; D'Onofrio, María Guillermina (2019). Alcances y limitaciones de la ciencia abierta en Latinoamérica: análisis de las políticas públicas y publicaciones científicas de la región. *Hipertext.net*, 19, pp. 32-48. <https://doi.org/10.31009/hipertext.net.2019.i19.03>

Principales hitos en el desarrollo de acciones de Ciencia Abierta en los países de Latinoamérica





latindex
Sistema Regional de Información en Línea para
Revistas Científicas de América Latina, el Caribe,
España y Portugal



Un modelo de publicación sin fines de lucro
para conservar la naturaleza académica y abierta de la comunicación científica



JAEM **redalyc.org**

La Universidad Oferta académica Financiación UR internacional Bienestar Investigación Sociedad y filantropía

Argentina.gob.ar Todas las temáticas Buscar datos abiertos Buscar

DACyTAr
El portal que te permite, de forma centralizada, buscar y acceder a todos los conjuntos de datos primarios de investigación disponibles en acceso abierto a través de los repositorios digitales institucionales que integran el Sistema Nacional de Repositorios Digitales (SNRD)



Ciencia Abierta

Nuestro modelo



Abierta

Habilidades y educación en Ciencia Abierta

Reconocimientos por publicar en abierto

SILO

REPOSITARIOS
ABIERTOS DE CIENCIA Y
TECNOLOGÍA

Buscar Sobre SILO Repositorios Contacto

Bienvenidos al sistema nacional de repositorios digitales que promueve el acceso abierto a la producción científica y tecnológica de instituciones uruguayas.

Declaraciones e iniciativas Open Access/Open Science

2002



Invitamos a gobiernos, universidades, bibliotecas, editores de publicaciones periódicas, fundaciones, asociaciones profesionales, académicos e investigadores que compartan nuestra visión, **a que se unan a la tarea de remover las barreras que se oponen al acceso abierto y construyamos un futuro en el que la investigación y la educación, en todas partes del mundo, florezca con mucha más libertad**

2012



En esta declaración, reafirmamos los fines y los medios de la declaración original de la BOAI, y renovamos nuestro compromiso de avanzar. Además, establecemos de manera específica un nuevo reto para que, **en los próximos diez años, el acceso abierto se convierta en el método por defecto para la distribución de la producción científica revisada por pares en todas las disciplinas y países.**

2017



Fifteen years after the BOAI, however, **history is teaching us once more that we must be both persistent and patient.** Much has happened, and much of it is positive, but taking stock of what has been achieved has also become an urgent task, if only to get a clear sense of our bearings: **while Open Access is now here to stay, it also displays a variety of forms that do not all conform with the project of distributed human intelligence with which it is associated.** Lesser, degraded, forms of Open Access have also and gradually emerged, **sometimes as the result of power plays by powerful actors,** sometimes out of compromises proposed by people of good will. ("Open Access: Toward the Internet of the Mind". J.C. Guéron)

Open Science.....

Visión holística de hacer ciencia donde se integren todas las partes y procesos que afecten a la producción, comunicación y preservación de los resultados de la investigación

Open science ...represents a **paradigm shift** in the **modus operandi** of research and science **impacting the entire scientific process** (Comisión Europea, 2014)



“Open Science represents a new approach to the scientific process based on cooperative work and new ways of diffusing knowledge by using digital technologies and new collaborative tools. The idea captures a systemic change to the way science and research have been carried out for the last fifty years: shifting from the standard practices of publishing research results in scientific publications towards sharing and using all available knowledge at an earlier stage in the research process”. (Comisión Europea)



DIRECTORATE-GENERAL FOR RESEARCH AND INNOVATION (RTD)

Draft European Open Science Agenda. 26 February 2016

Based on 5 policy actions:

- **Foster** Open Science
- **Remove barriers** to Open Science
- Develop research **infrastructures** for Open Science
- Mainstream **Open Access** to research results
- **Embed** Open Science in Society

https://ec.europa.eu/research/openscience/pdf/draft_european_open_science_agenda.pdf

Horizon 2020 already mandates open access to **all scientific publications**



From 2017,
research data is
open by default,
with possibilities to **opt out**

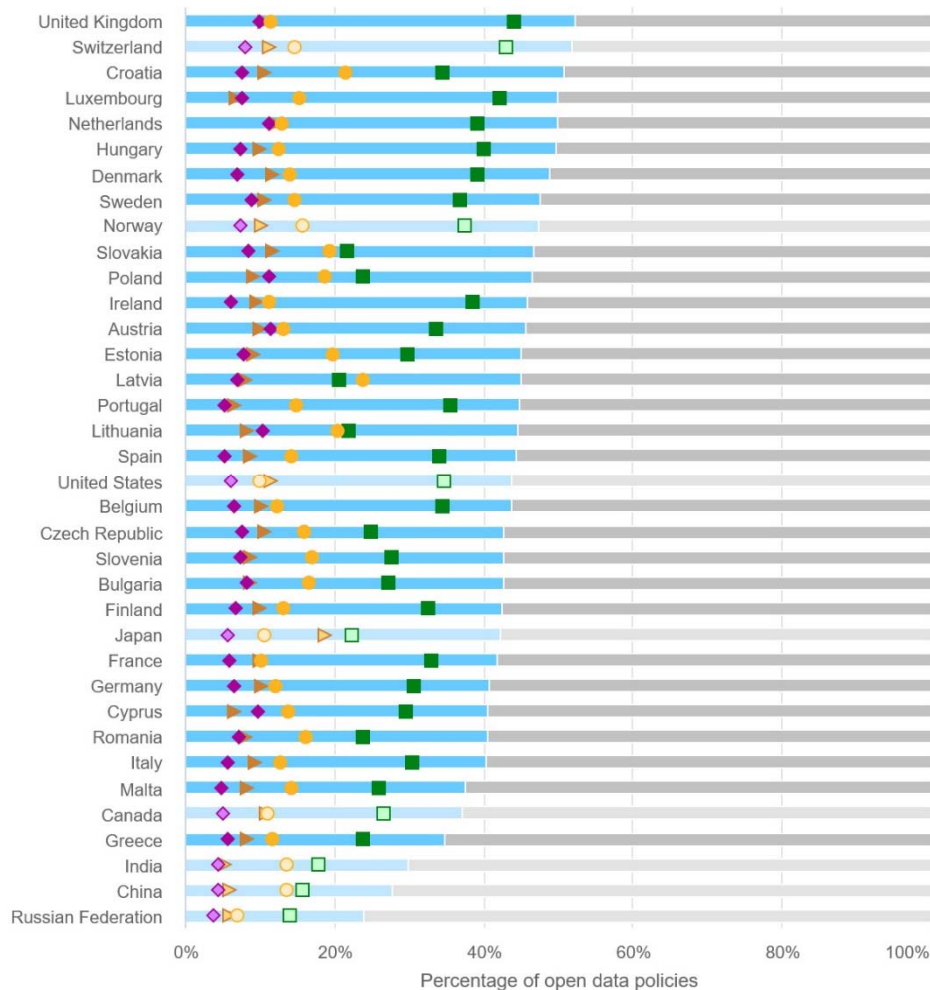


https://ec.europa.eu/research/press/2016/pdf/opendata-infographic_072016.pdf



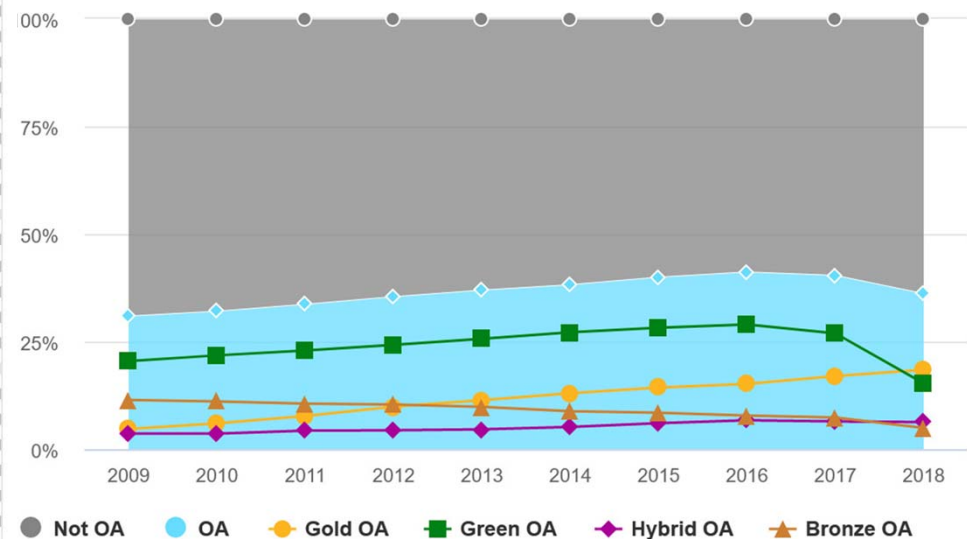
Percentage of Open Access publications in total publications, by country

Source: Consortium's own analysis - Reference date: 2009-2018



Percentage of Open Access publications in total publications, 2009-2018

Source: Consortium's own analysis of Scopus and Unpaywall databases



https://ec.europa.eu/info/research-and-innovation/strategy/goals-research-and-innovation-policy/open-science/open-science-monitor/trends-open-access-publications_en

Horizon Europe will also introduce several new main features:

- A European Innovation Council (EIC) to help the EU become a frontrunner in market-creating innovation.
- New EU-wide research and innovation missions focusing on societal challenges and industrial competitiveness.
- Maximizing the innovation potential across the EU.
- **The principle of 'open science' will become the modus operandi of Horizon Europe, requiring open access to publications and data.**
- A new generation of European Partnerships and increased collaboration with other EU programmes.

The new programme will be implemented through three pillars:



Conclusions OS in Horizon Europe

Horizon Europe Regulation

Open
Science
*as modus
operandi*

- Promote OS: science communication and citizen science, among others, e.g. through a combination of obligations and incentives (possibly also in the evaluation of proposals)
- Sanctions for those grant beneficiaries (e.g. not necessarily the same as researchers) that repeatedly and consistently fail to provide the required OA
- Appropriate metrics for better assessing the impact of research output and engagement in open science

Comunicación participación

Seguimiento/sanciones

Métricas “adecuadas”

Main elements of Open Science in Horizon Europe

Horizon Europe Regulation



Open access to publications ensured (=no way around this! 😊)



Open access to research data: ‘as open as possible as closed as necessary’



Responsible management of research data: Data Management Planning, FAIR data, long-term preservation of data



Open science practices promoted and encouraged; may provide additional incentives or obligations to adhere to open science practices



May require additional obligations to use EOSC for storing and giving access to research data



Authors/beneficiaries must retain enough rights for open access



Exceptions to open access for research data described

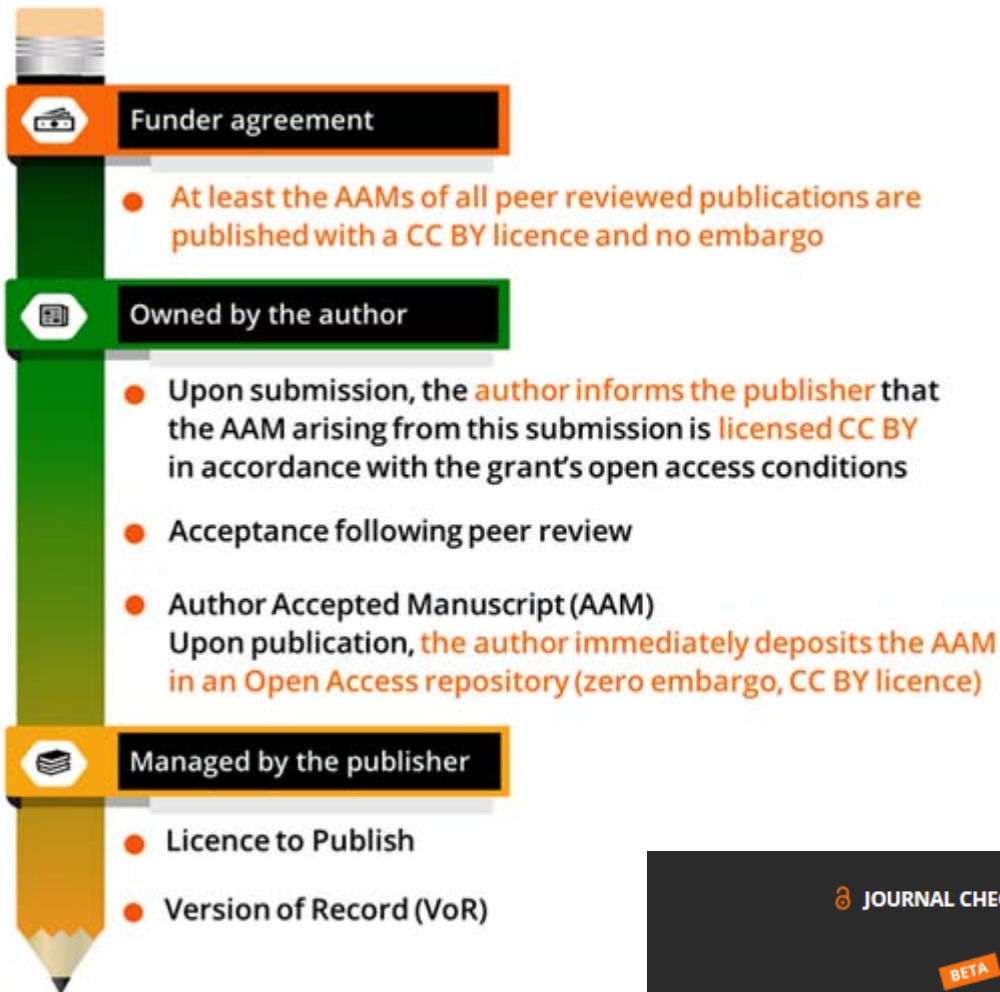
Plan S & Rights Retention

#RetainYourRights

www.coalition-s.org/rights-retention-strategy

Helping researchers
retain their rights
and share their work
Open Access

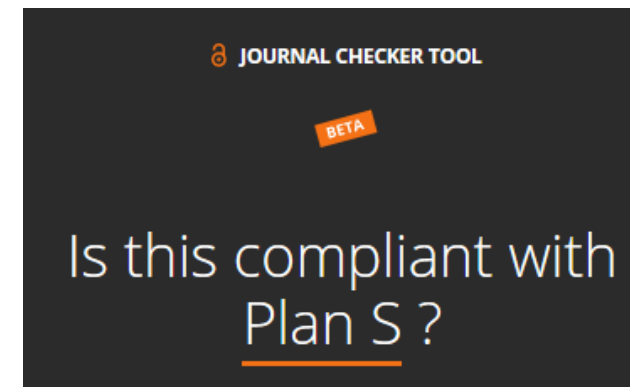
Example where the Author Accepted Manuscript (AAM) is shared CC BY



cOAlition S

Hosted by the European Science Foundation
info@coalition-s.org • www.coalition-s.org

<https://www.coalition-s.org/resources/>



¹⁵
<https://journalcheckertool.org/>

<http://forocilac.org/declaracion-de-panama-sobre-ciencia-abierta/>

DECLARACIÓN DE PANAMÁ SOBRE CIENCIA ABIERTA (2018)

Miembros de la universidad y organizaciones de la sociedad civil de América Latina y el Caribe, reunidos en la ciudad de Panamá en un evento paralelo al Foro CILAC 2018, **entendemos que el conocimiento es un bien común**. Queremos hacer pública nuestra confianza en **el papel de la ciencia como motor de la democracia**, la libertad y la justicia social en el momento histórico actual. **Queremos más ciencia y queremos que sea abierta**. Consideramos necesario avanzar hacia **modelos colaborativos de creación, gestión, comunicación, preservación y apropiación** entre Academia-Ciudadanía-Estado-Empresa. Por lo tanto, reconocemos que abrir la **ciencia requiere ir más allá del acceso abierto**, necesitamos recuperar el papel de liderazgo de la sociedad y reclamar el **derecho de los ciudadanos a producir y beneficiarse de la ciencia, la tecnología y la innovación**. (OCSDNet).

Dentro de los Objetivos de Desarrollo Sostenible, **reconocemos la importancia de garantizar el acceso equitativo a una educación de calidad y el desarrollo de conocimientos científicos y tecnologías socialmente útiles para abordar los desafíos de desarrollo de nuestras naciones**. Estos desafíos requieren una mayor participación social y **fortalecer la cultura científica de los ciudadanos, lo cual no es posible sin la apertura de la ciencia**.

“We cannot have peace without education and open science”

Maja Zalaznik (UNESCO, 12-10-2020)

<https://en.unesco.org/news/we-cannot-have-peace-without-education-and-open-science>

Desarrollo y paz entre pueblos

*“Access to knowledge through education and science allows us to develop and share our values, for the development of humanity. It allows individuals to improve their quality of life. This **quality of life is the basis for individual peace, and individual peace is the basis for collective peace**”*

*“**Education and open science form a triangle with equality.** These variables don’t just interconnect, they work together. Access to knowledge and the capacity to educate oneself gives people the possibility to grow. And not everyone can tap into that. This is where open science and inclusive and accessible education can be used to close gaps. It’s all about equality in the end.”*

“

Educación y ciencia abierta forman un triángulo con la igualdad

Un llamamiento conjunto en pro de la ciencia abierta

- Nos comprometemos a **prestar apoyo a la comunidad científica internacional fomentando una cultura de colaboración y solidaridad, más que de competencia**, y compartiendo los resultados de las investigaciones y los conocimientos siempre que sea posible a fin de facilitar **un amplio acceso a la ciencia para todos**
- Nos comprometemos a **abogar por la elaboración y el intercambio de marcos jurídicos y políticas** para aplicar eficazmente los principios de la ciencia abierta
- Recordamos que **las políticas públicas eficaces y sostenibles deben basarse en información**, hechos y conocimientos científicos verificados en beneficio de todos
- Apoyamos **el enorme potencial que ofrece la ciencia para satisfacer las necesidades de la sociedad y configurar el futuro de la humanidad**, cuando se basa en la igualdad de oportunidades y la cultura científica para todos
- Reconocemos que **la ciencia abierta es fundamental para mejorar y mantener el bienestar socioeconómico** y la integración en la economía mundial, y que la creciente interconexión del mundo actual ha contribuido a determinar un enfoque moderno de la ciencia
- Reconocemos **la capacidad que tienen la cooperación científica y la diplomacia para unir a las naciones**, la sociedad civil, el sector privado y el mundo, destacando al mismo tiempo la importancia de la adopción de decisiones con base empírica
- Exhortamos a los Estados Miembros y a todos los interesados a que se sumen al **Llamamiento a la solidaridad y al Acceso Mancomunado a las Tecnologías contra la COVID-19 de la OMS**, que tiene por objeto facilitar el intercambio de los conocimientos, la propiedad intelectual y los datos para responder a la pandemia.

Analogías y metáforas vs Open Science.....

The Rio Declaration on Environment and Development, from the Earth Summit in 1992

PRINCIPLE

ACCESS
INFORMATION
PARTICIPATION
JUSTICE
ENVIRONMENT



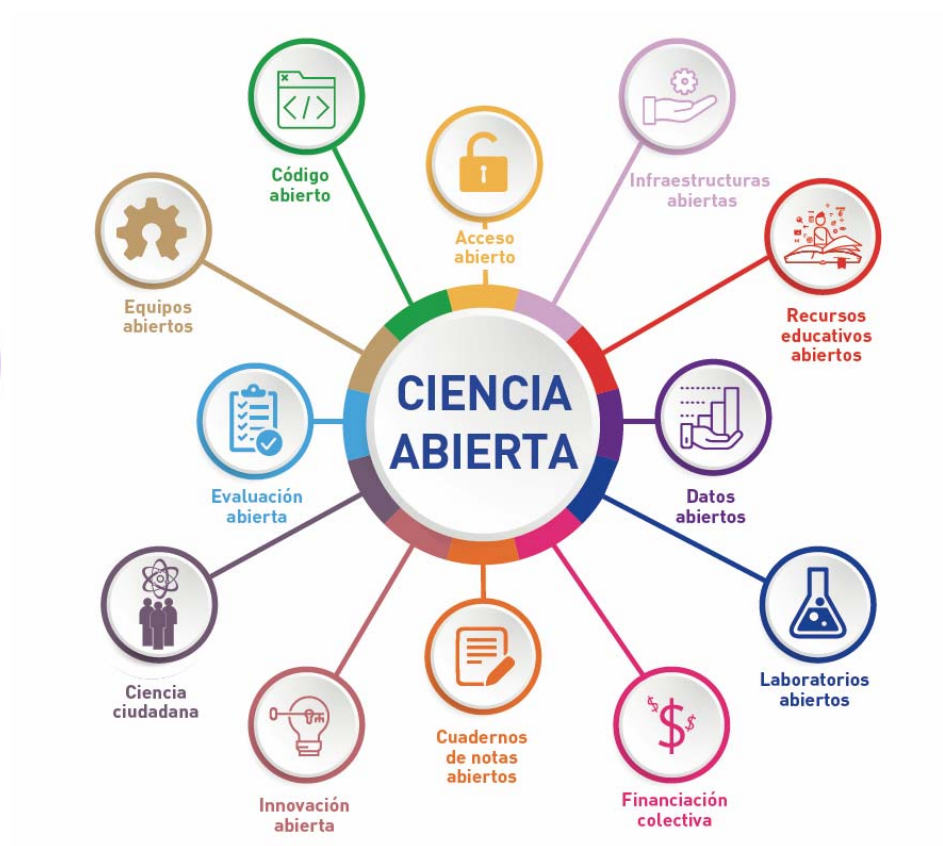
Principle 10

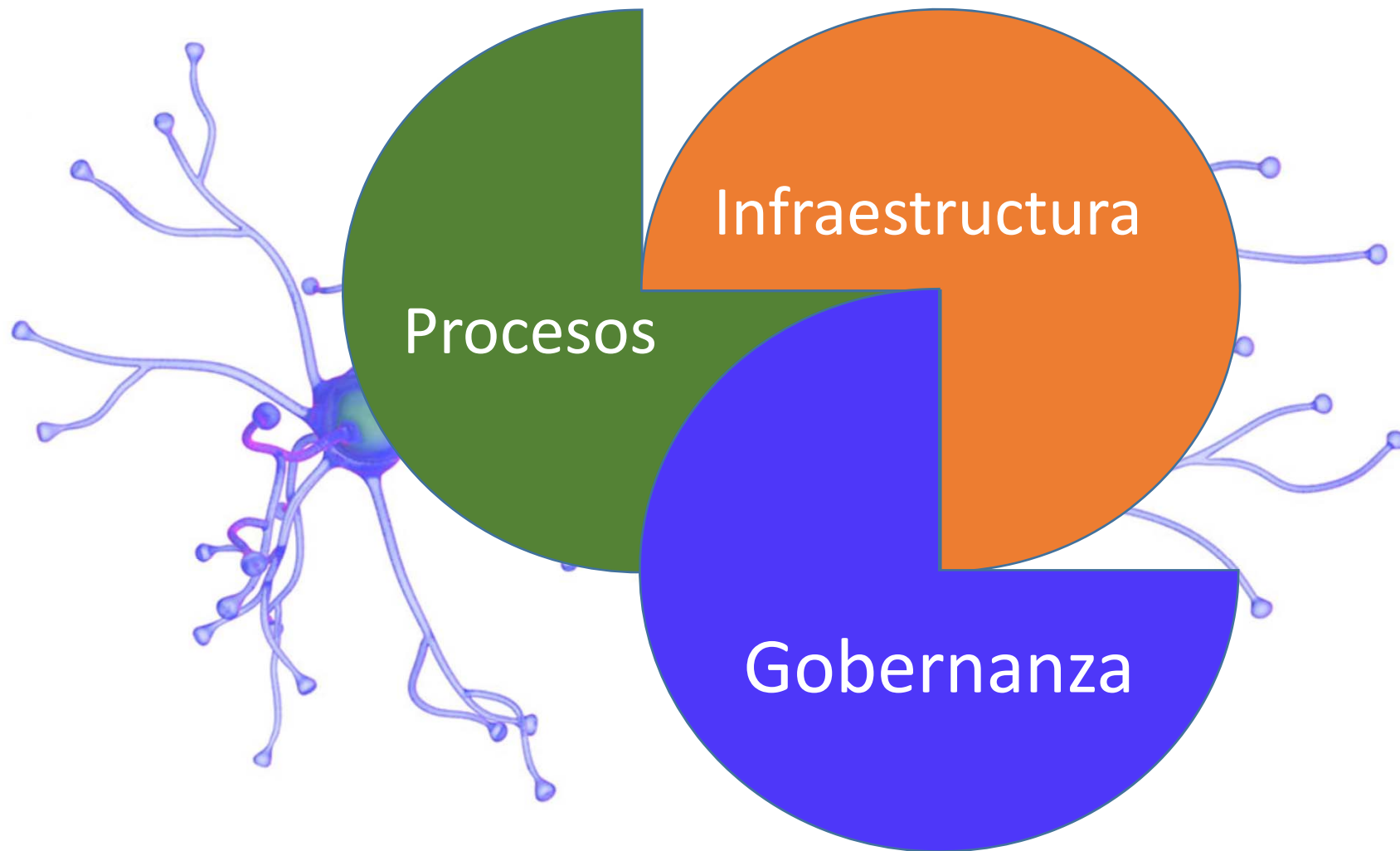
of the Rio Declaration on Environment and Development

guarantees that all persons, particularly those in vulnerable situations, have access to timely and reliable information, can participate significantly in the decisions that affect their lives and have access to justice in environmental matters, thereby contributing to the implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals

Promueve que toda persona debería tener **acceso a la información** disponible sobre el medio ambiente, incluida la información sobre los materiales y las actividades que supongan un riesgo para sus comunidades, **así como la oportunidad de participar en los procesos de adopción de decisiones.**

- Ensure equal access to justice
- Effective, accountable and transparent institutions
- Ensure inclusive, participatory and representative decision-making
- Ensure public access to information and protect fundamental freedoms
- Non-discriminatory laws and policies for sustainable development





Ciencia abierta, “sinapsis de elementos”

Bilder G, Lin J, Neylon C (2015). Principles for Open Scholarly Infrastructure-v1, <http://dx.doi.org/10.6084/m9.figshare.1314859>

Una infraestructura:

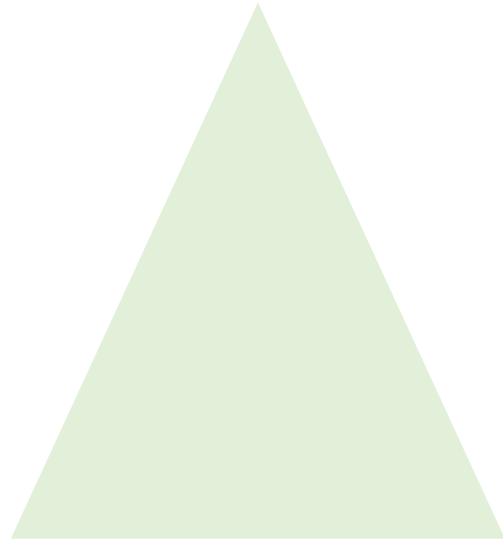
- Estable
- Sostenible (elemental para generar confianza)
- Basada en la fiabilidad de su gobernanza, en la sostenibilidad y en su capacidad para asegurar su seguridad (en caso de que algo no funcione)

¿Cómo implementar esta infraestructura?

Cada comunidad tiene la respuesta

Implementación.....

Top down?









Bottom up?

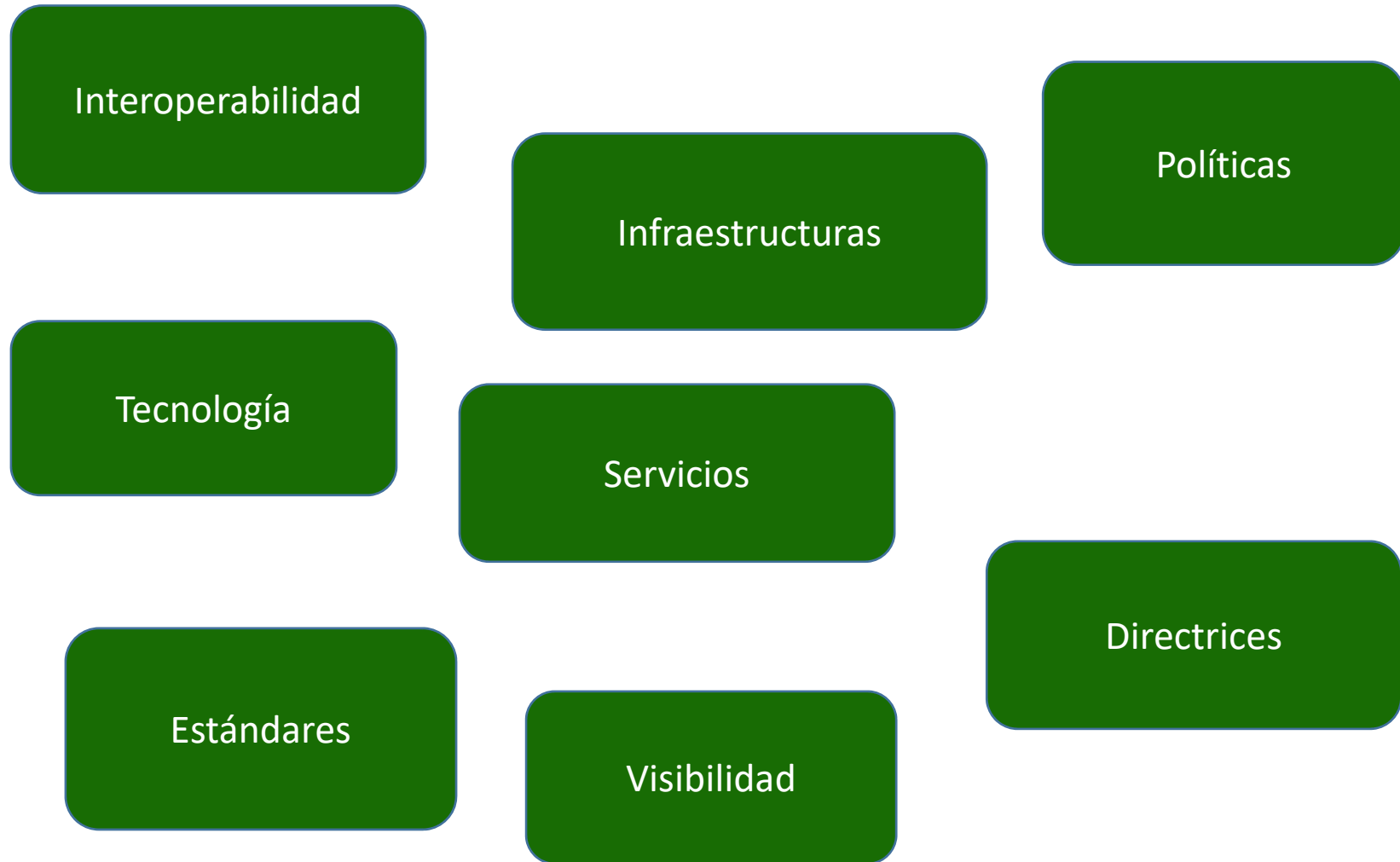
¿Combinación,
diversidad....ambos?



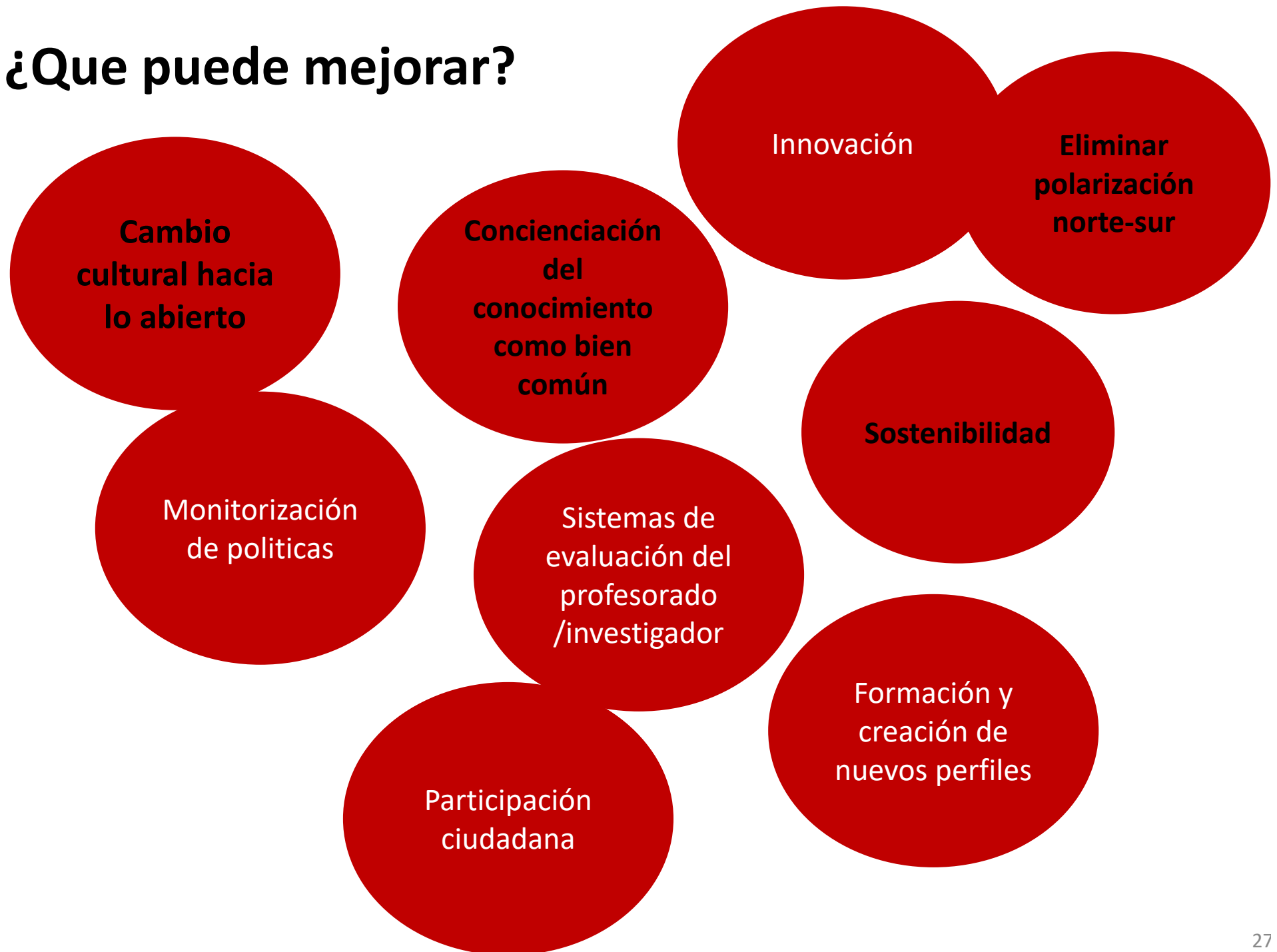
Mi visión sobre la evolución “lo abierto” en estos años

- Excepticismo  Dialéctica (participar, cuestionar...)
- Del cerrado  Al abierto compartido
- De la inercia  Al cambio
- Visión simplista/ reduccionista  Holística del ciclo de vida de la investigación
- De lo Individual  A lo Colectivo
- Época del post  Época pre-print?

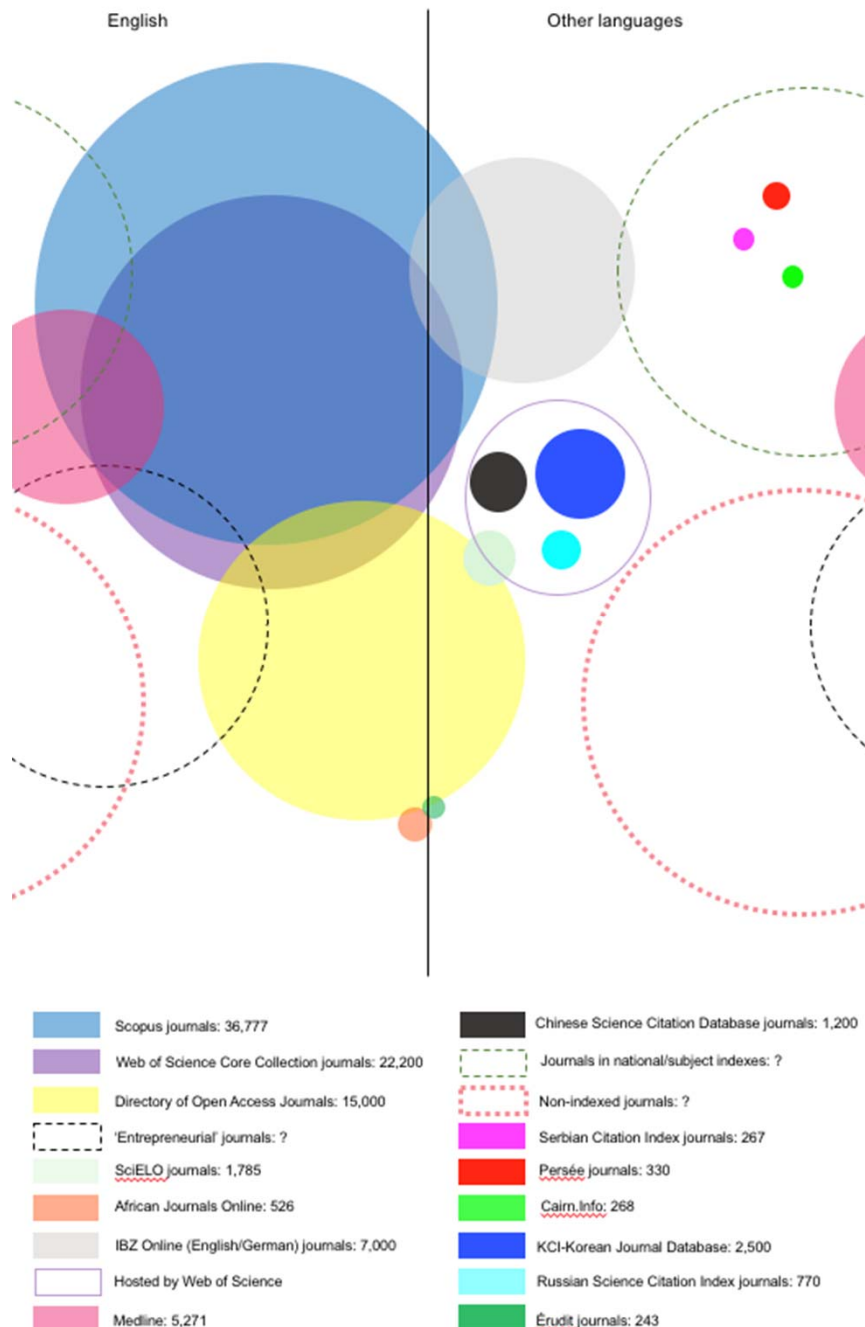
¿En que hemos avanzado?



¿Que puede mejorar?



Mapping the global journal landscape

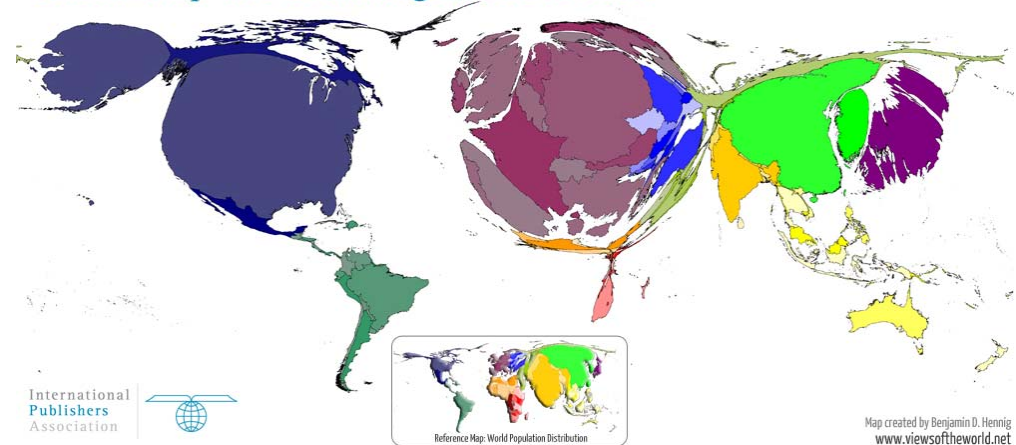


El idioma y las fuentes importan....

Esta visualización de la publicación académica global permite observar:

El sesgo por la publicación en inglés
El sesgo por el uso de las bases de datos dominantes: especialmente Web of Science y Scopus

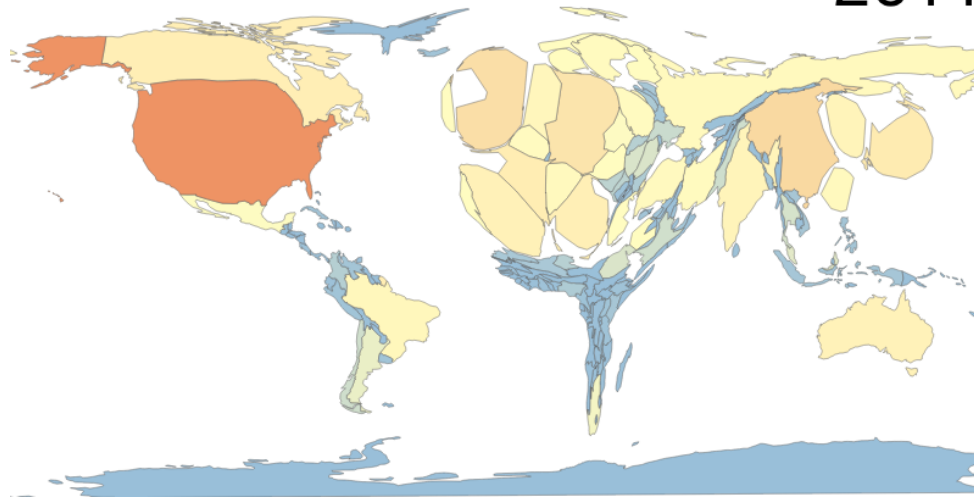
Global Map of Publishing Markets 2012



<https://blogs.lse.ac.uk/impactofsocialsciences/2020/10/12/what-we-know-about-the-academic-journal-landscape-reflects-global-inequalities>

World scaled by number of documents in Web of Science by Authors Living There

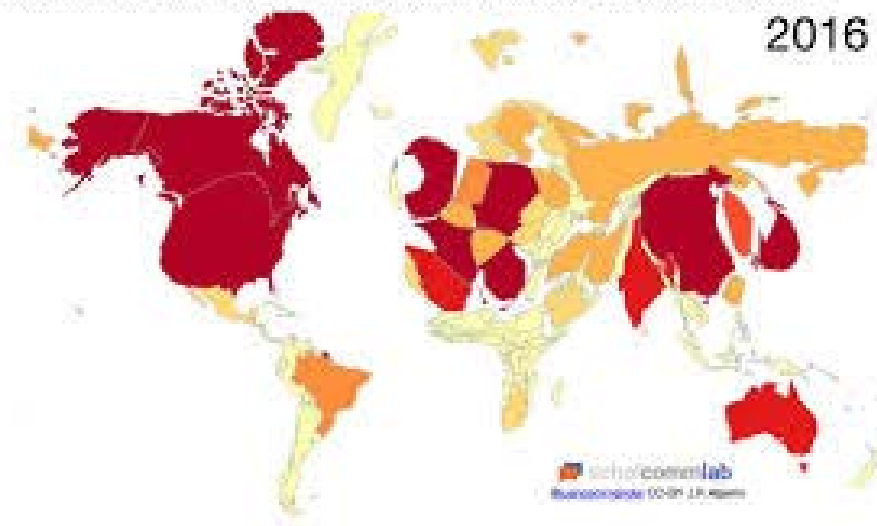
2011



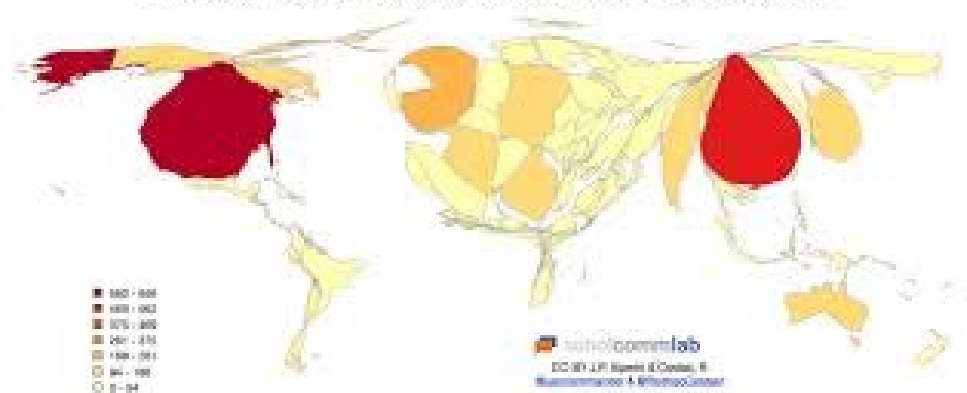
2017

World scaled by number of documents with authors from each country in Web of Science

2016



World scaled by number of documents published in 2017
with authors from each country (publications counted once per country)



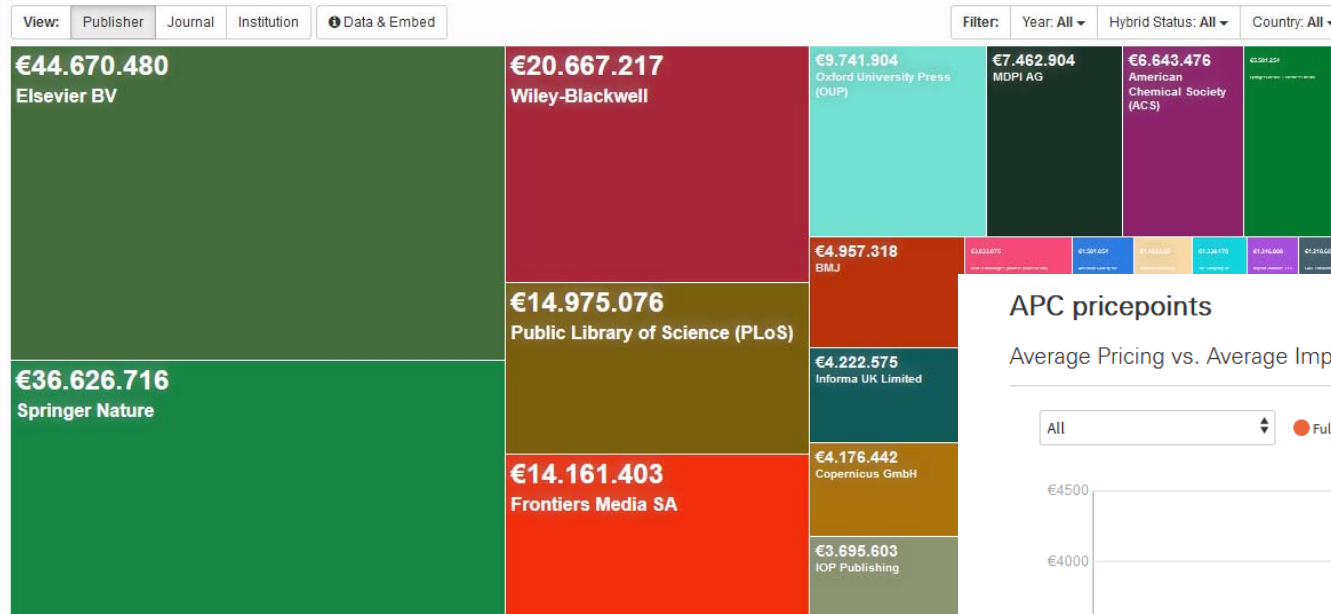
Mapas de densidad de documentos con autores de cada país según datos de WOS (2011 y 2016) y Scopus (2017). Según J. P. Alperín et al. Scholcommlab.ca

<https://treemaps.intact-project.org/> Gastos en APCs del 2019 (la mayoría univ europeas)

OPEN APC

ABOUT OLAP SERVER GITHUB OPENAPC

OPENAPC



Springer Nature and Max Planck reach landmark open access deal in Germany



BY REBECCA TRAGER | 23 OCTOBER 2020

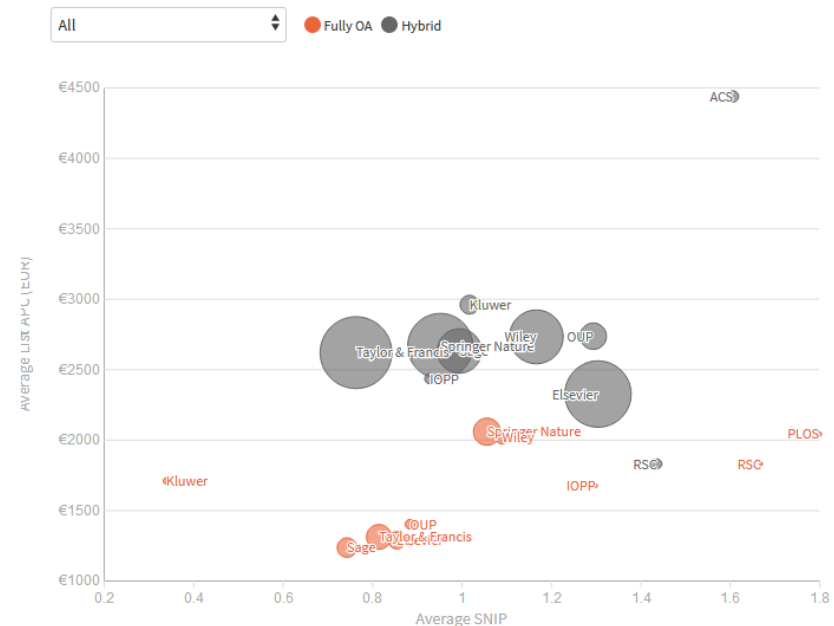


Scientific publishing giant Springer Nature has announced [a new landmark open access agreement](#) with the Max Planck Digital Library (MPDL). Authors from participating Max Planck institutions will be able to publish an accepted paper in *Nature* and all Nature-branded research journals open access for a flat fee of £8575 once the agreement comes into force.

The new deal, which comes into play in January 2021 and will run for four years, is being offered to all of Nature's institutional subscribers in Germany. Approximately 120

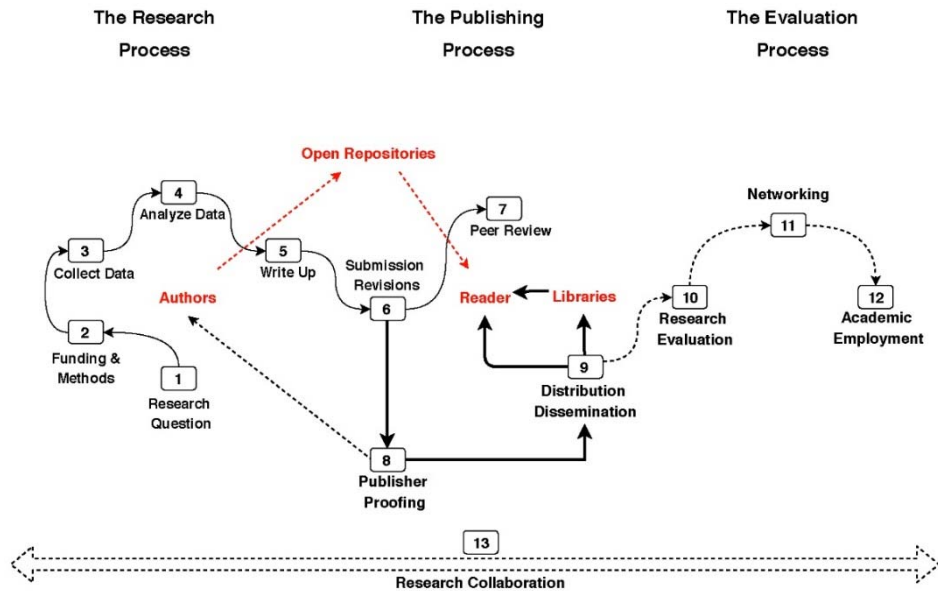
APC pricepoints

Average Pricing vs. Average Impact Metrics by Publisher

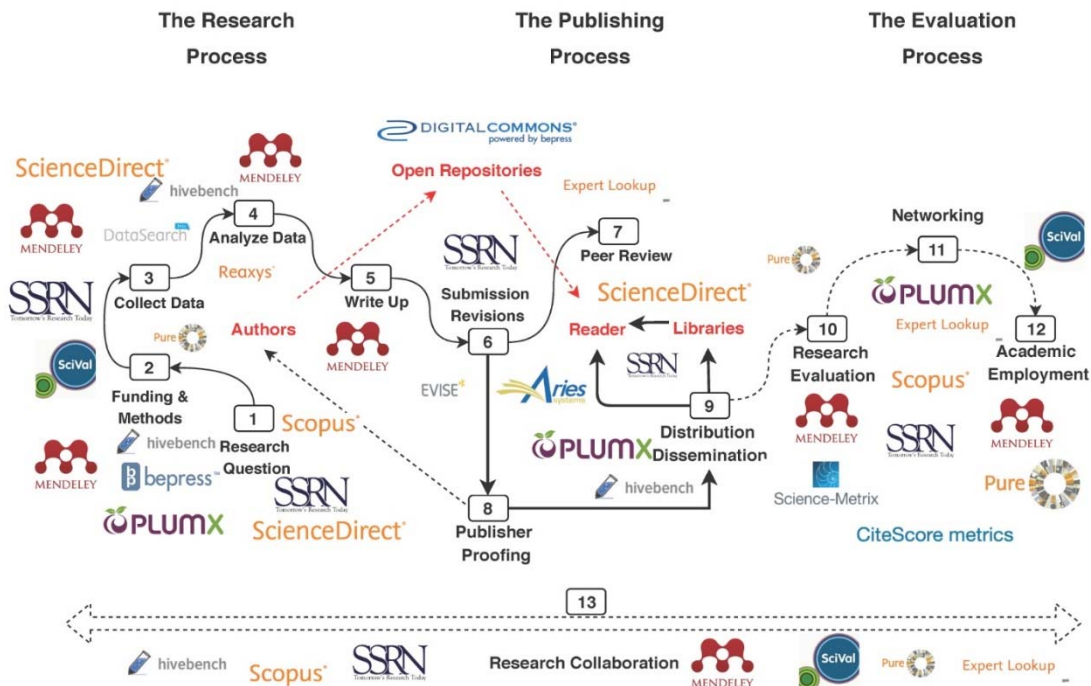


<https://esac-initiative.org/about/apcmarket/>

The Academic Knowledge Research Production Process



The Academic Knowledge Research Production Process

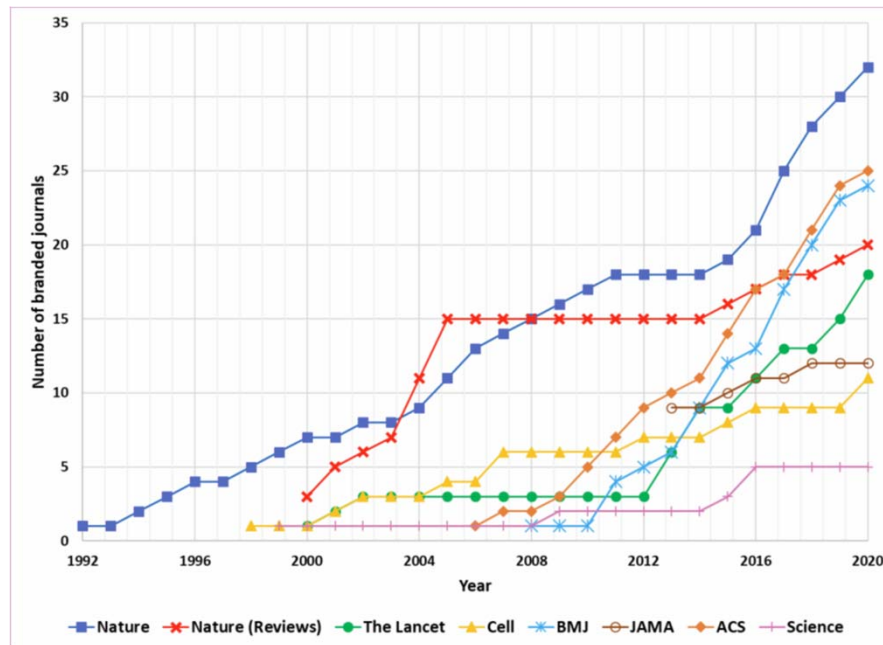


Vertical Integration in Academic Publishing
Implications for Knowledge Inequality.

George Chen, Alejandro Posada et Leslie Chan.

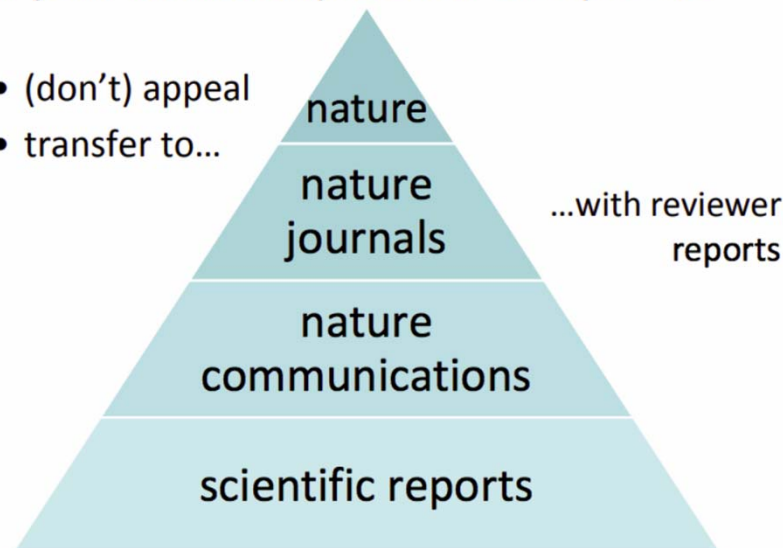
<https://books.openedition.org/oep/9068>

Khelfaoui, M. et Gingras, Y. (2020). Branding Scholarly Journals: Transmuting Symbolic Capital into Economic Capital. Montréal : Centre interuniversitaire de recherche sur la science et la technologie.



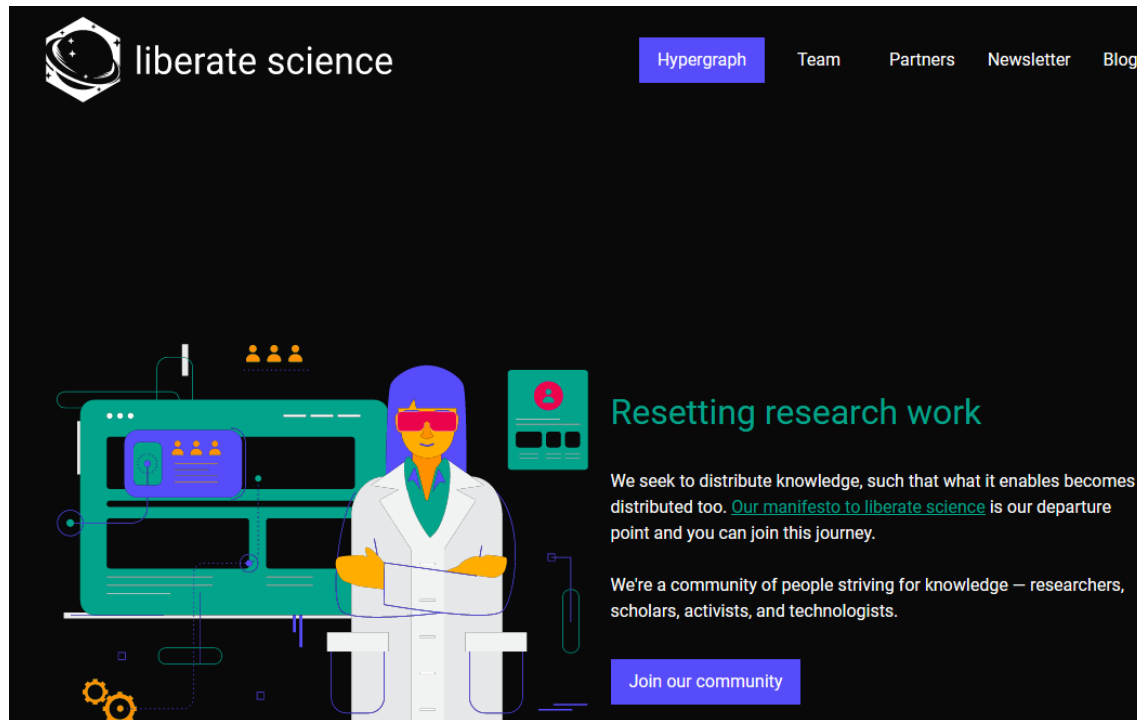
If your manuscript is not accepted...

- (don't) appeal
- transfer to...



Journal Title	Launched in	Subject Category	2019 JCR Rank
<i>Nature Plants</i>	2015	Plant science	3
<i>Nature Energy</i>	2016	Energy and fuels	1
<i>Nature Microbiology</i>	2016	Microbiology	4
<i>Nature Astronomy</i>	2017	Astronomy and astrophysics	4
<i>Nature Biomed. Engineering</i>	2017	Biomedical engineering	1
<i>Nature Ecology & Evolution</i>	2017	Evolutionary biology	3
<i>Nature Human Behaviour</i>	2017	Neurosciences	11
<i>Nature Catalysis</i>	2018	Physical chemistry	2
<i>Nature Electronics</i>	2018	Engineering, electrical & electronic	1
<i>Nature Sustainability</i>	2018	Environmental studies	1
<i>Lancet Gastro. & Hepatol.</i>	2016	Gastroenterology & hepatology	5
<i>Lancet Public Health</i>	2016	Public, environmental health	2
<i>Lancet Child & Adolesc. Health</i>	2017	Pediatrics	2
<i>Science Advances</i>	2015	Multidisciplinary	4
<i>Science Robotics</i>	2016	Robotics	1
<i>Science Immunology</i>	2016	Immunology	7
<i>Cell Systems</i>	2015	Cell biology	27
<i>ACS Central Science</i>	2015	Multidisciplinary	16
<i>ACS Infectious Diseases</i>	2015	Infectious diseases	16
<i>ACS Energy Letters</i>	2016	Energy and fuels	6
<i>ACS Sensors</i>	2016	Nanoscience & nanotechnology	24
<i>ACS Earth and Space Chem.</i>	2017	Geochemistry and geophysics	21
<i>ACS Applied Bio Materials</i>	2018	Biomedical engineering	43
<i>ACS Applied Energy Mater.</i>	2018	Energy and fuels	39

<https://www.libscie.org>



The majority of scholarly publishing is controlled by a **handful of corporations who publish research that they did not pay for, conduct, or review.** Universities have been hollowed out to **compete in rankings, dependent upon the quantity of publishing output, not its quality,** and in so doing, **knowledge is uprooted, manipulated, and sold (fracked)...."**



★ FEATURED LIBSCIE

A Manifesto to Liberate Science: Organic knowledge(s)

by Liberate Science, Allison Harbin, Chris Hartgerink, Patrick Sobrak-Seaton, Julian Gruber a month ago 3 MIN READ

"We want to repair, not destroy, and grow new modes of being, where empathy, humility, and inclusivity are paramount"

Mitos y alternativas.....

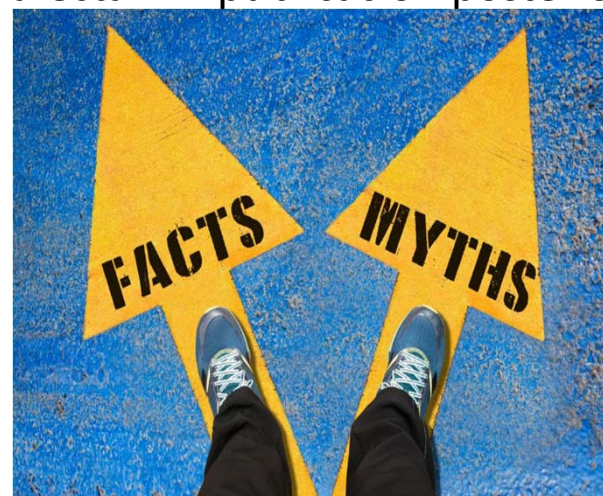
10 Myths around Open Scholarly Publishing

Myth 1 Preprints will get your research 'scooped' Preprints typically provide a time-stamp and a DOI, therefore establishing priority of discovery	Myth 6 Copyright transfer is required to publish and protect authors Copyright transfer procedures do not protect authors nor contribute to the advancement of scientific progress
Myth 2 JIF and journal branding are measures of quality for researchers The JIF is a flawed metrics that was never meant to be used for evaluation of research and researchers	Myth 7 Gold Open Access is synonymous with the APC business model Most DOAJ-indexed journals do not have APCs and are funded from other sources, such as research institutes and grants
Myth 3 Approval by peer review proves that you can trust a research article The current peer review system is prone to a number of flaws including corruption, human bias and ghostwriting	Myth 8 Embargo periods on 'green' OA are needed to sustain publishers Traditional journals can peacefully coexist with zero-embargo self-archiving policies on author manuscripts
Myth 4 Without journal peer review, the quality of science suffers Researchers are more than responsible and competent enough to ensure their own quality control as part of intrinsic scientific integrity	Myth 9 Web of Science and Scopus are global databases of knowledge Neither represent the sum of current global research knowledge including Africa, Latin America and Southeast Asia
Myth 5 Open Access has created predatory publishers Predatory journals have been around for a long time before the recent push towards Open Access publishing	Myth 10 Publishers add no value to the scholarly communication process Publishers are responsible for quite some key functions, from peer-review management to production and archiving of final version articles

John Tennant et al (2019). Ten Hot Topics around Scholarly Publishing. *Publications* 7, 34.
<https://www.mdpi.com/2304-6775/7/2/34>

¿Hechos o mitos? ...Desvelando los mitos alrededor de compartir los datos de investigación

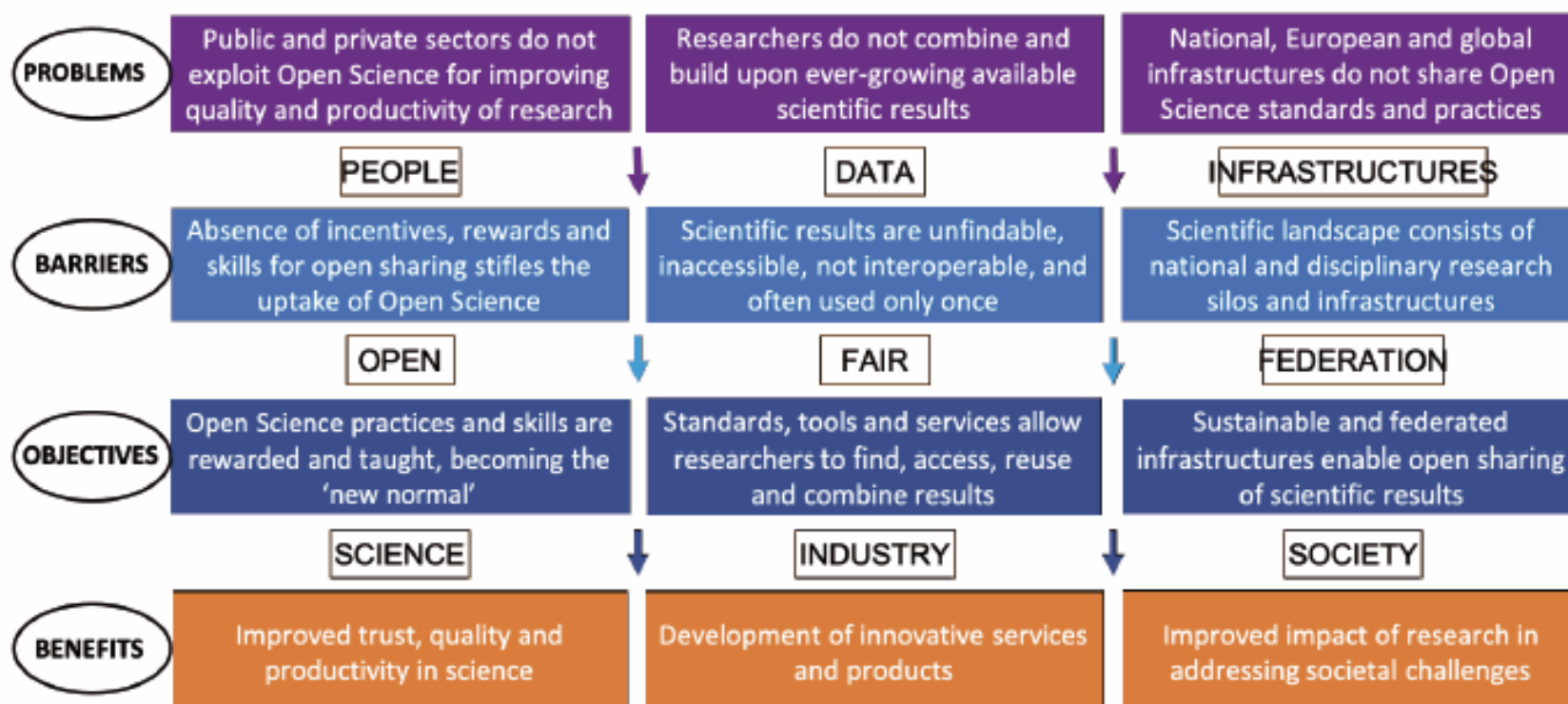
“no tengo datos que compartir”
 “eso no es tema en mi disciplina”
 “es muy complicado compartir los datos”
 “no estoy seguro de quien tiene los derechos sobre los datos”
 “mis datos son sensibles”
 “pueden malinterpretarse”
 “pueden reutilizarse equivocadamente”
 “Pueden quitarme la primicia”
 “Puede afectar mi publicación posterior”



<https://blog.wellcomeopenresearch.org/2020/08/20/i-aint-afraid-of-no-myth-busting-the-myths-on-data-sharing/>



European Open Science Cloud Objectives Tree



https://ec.europa.eu/info/publications/six-recommendations-implementation-fair-practice_en

Six Recommendations for Implementation of FAIR Practice *By the FAIR in Practice Task Force of the European Open Science Cloud FAIR Working Group*



1. Financiar la **sensibilización**, la formación, la educación y apoyo a la comunidad académica.
2. Financiar el desarrollo, adopción y mantenimiento de **estándares**, herramientas e infraestructura de la comunidad.
3. Incentivar el desarrollo de una **gobernanza** en función de las necesidades la comunidad.
4. Trasponer las **directrices FAIR a otros objetos digitales**.
5. **Reconocimiento** de las prácticas FAIR.
6. Desarrollar **y monitorear políticas** adecuadas para datos FAIR y otros objetos de investigación.

https://zenodo.org/record/4080867#.X46xyO1S_t4

DO I-PASS FOR FAIR?



Self assessment tool to measure the FAIR-ness of an organization

BEGINNER
INTERMEDIATE
ADVANCED

DOES YOUR ORGANIZATION...

- POLICY**
...have a FAIR research data policy?
- SERVICES**
...have a DCC which provides services to allow research(ers) to comply with FAIR?
- SKILLS**
...acknowledge that FAIR capacity building requires specific roles and skills?
- INCENTIVES**
...have incentives for FAIR data?
- ADOPTION**
...have adoption of FAIR?

DO I-PASS FOR FAIR?

A self-assessment tool to measure the FAIR-ness of an organization

Product of the LCRDM Task group "FAIR Enabling Research Organization"

Taco de Bruin (NIOZ), Sarah Coombs (Saxion Hogeschool), Irene Haslinger (TUD), Jutta de Jong (EMC), Henk van den Hoogen (UM), Frans Huigen (DANS), Mijke Jetten (DTL), Jacko Koster (LEI), Margriet Miedema (LCRDM), Sijf Öllers (TU/e), Inge Slouwerhof (RU), Ingeborg Verheul (UvA), Jacqueline Ringersma (WUR)

HowOpenIsIt? Guide to Research Funder Policies

A growing number of organizations are committing to the open sharing of research outputs. This guide is intended to help research funders develop open policies that advance their organizational values. A well-rounded policy should take into account a number of different considerations, recognizing that nuance exists within each of these areas. This guide frames the choices funding organizations should consider, and highlights the continuum that exists between a fully open and a fully closed policy.

+ Full Open	ARTICLE ACCESS	DATA & CODE ACCESS	REUSE	COSTS	COMPLIANCE
					
	ARTICLE ACCESS	DATA & CODE ACCESS	REUSE	COSTS	COMPLIANCE
	All articles resulting from funding must be published in a fully open access journal or posted in an open repository, with free, immediate readership rights	Any data, code, and software needed for independent verification of research results must be curated and made freely and publicly available in an established, open repository no later than the publication of the first paper based on the data, or no later than the expiration of the grant, whichever comes first	Research outputs (articles, data, code, and software) resulting from funding must be made available with generous reuse & remixing rights (e.g., CC BY/CC0 licenses)	Funder will incur all costs associated with policy compliance, including fees (e.g., article processing charges, data storage) not included in original grant, with no time limit	Funder proactively compiles proof of policy compliance as a component of interim and final reports, with grant disbursement contingent upon conformity
	All articles resulting from funding must be published in a fully open access journal, posted in an open repository, or published in a "hybrid" journal, with free, immediate readership rights	Any data, code, and software needed for independent verification of research results must be curated and made freely and publicly available in an established, open repository within 6 months of publication of the first paper based on the data or the expiration of the grant, whichever comes first	Research outputs (articles, data, code, and software) resulting from funding must be made available with moderate reuse & remixing rights (e.g., CC BY-SA license)	Funder will incur all costs associated with policy compliance, including fees (e.g., article processing charges, data storage) not included in original grant, within a specified time period (e.g., for up to a year after grant expiration)	Funder requires grantee to provide proof of policy compliance as a component of interim and final reports, with grant disbursement contingent upon conformity
	All articles resulting from funding must be made freely available to read, in a journal or an open repository, after an embargo of no more than 6 months	Any data, code, and software needed for independent verification of research results must be curated and made freely and publicly available in an established, open repository within 12 months of publication of the first paper based on the data or the expiration of the grant, whichever comes first	Research outputs (articles, data, code, and software) resulting from funding must be made available with no commercial modification rights (e.g., CC BY-NC license)	Funder will incur costs up to a specified dollar value associated with policy compliance, including fees (e.g., article processing charges, data storage) not included in original grant	Funder requires grantee to provide proof of policy compliance as a component of interim and final reports, with conformity a formal factor in future grant applications
- Full Closed	All articles resulting from funding must be made freely available to read, in a journal or an open repository, after an embargo of no more than 12 months	Any data, code, and software needed for independent verification of research results must be curated and made freely and publicly available only when a research article to which it is related is published	Research outputs (articles, data, code, and software) resulting from funding must be made available with no modification rights (e.g., CC BY-ND license)	Funder will incur costs associated with policy compliance, provided these fees (e.g., article processing charges, data storage) are included in the original grant application budget	Funder requires grantee to provide proof of policy compliance as a component of interim and final reports, with conformity an informal factor in future grant applications
	Grant recipients must submit a plan detailing how articles resulting from funding can be accessed by interested parties	Grant recipients must submit a data management plan detailing how data, code, and software can be accessed by interested parties	Grant recipients must submit a data management plan detailing how research outputs (articles, data, code, and software) can be reused by interested parties	Funder will consider incurring costs associated with policy compliance, on a case-by-case basis	Funder spot checks for policy compliance, with no formal mechanism for ensuring conformity

¿Pre-prints? ¿Open peer review?

El rol de las preprints. Plan U

“By decoupling the dissemination of manuscripts from the much **slower process of evaluation and certification by journals**, preprints also significantly accelerate the **pace of research** itself by allowing other researchers to begin building on new results immediately. **If all funding agencies were to mandate posting of preprints by grantees**—an approach we term **Plan U** (for “universal”)—**free access to the world’s scientific output** for everyone would be achieved **with minimal effort**. Moreover, the existence of all articles as preprints would **create a fertile environment** for experimentation **with new peer review and research evaluation initiatives**, which would benefit from a reduced barrier to entry because hosting and archiving costs were already covered.”

Sever R, Eisen M, Inglis J (2019) Plan U: Universal access to scientific and medical research via funder preprint mandates. PLoS Biol 17(6): e3000273.
<https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pbio.3000273>

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Preprints: The What, The Why, The How.

June 4th, 2018, Rusty Speidel, Matt Spitzer



<https://cos.io/blog/preprints-what-why-how/>

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PubFAIR Architecture

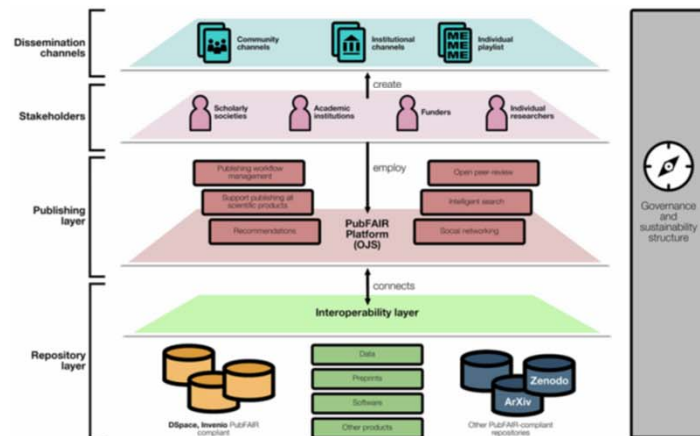
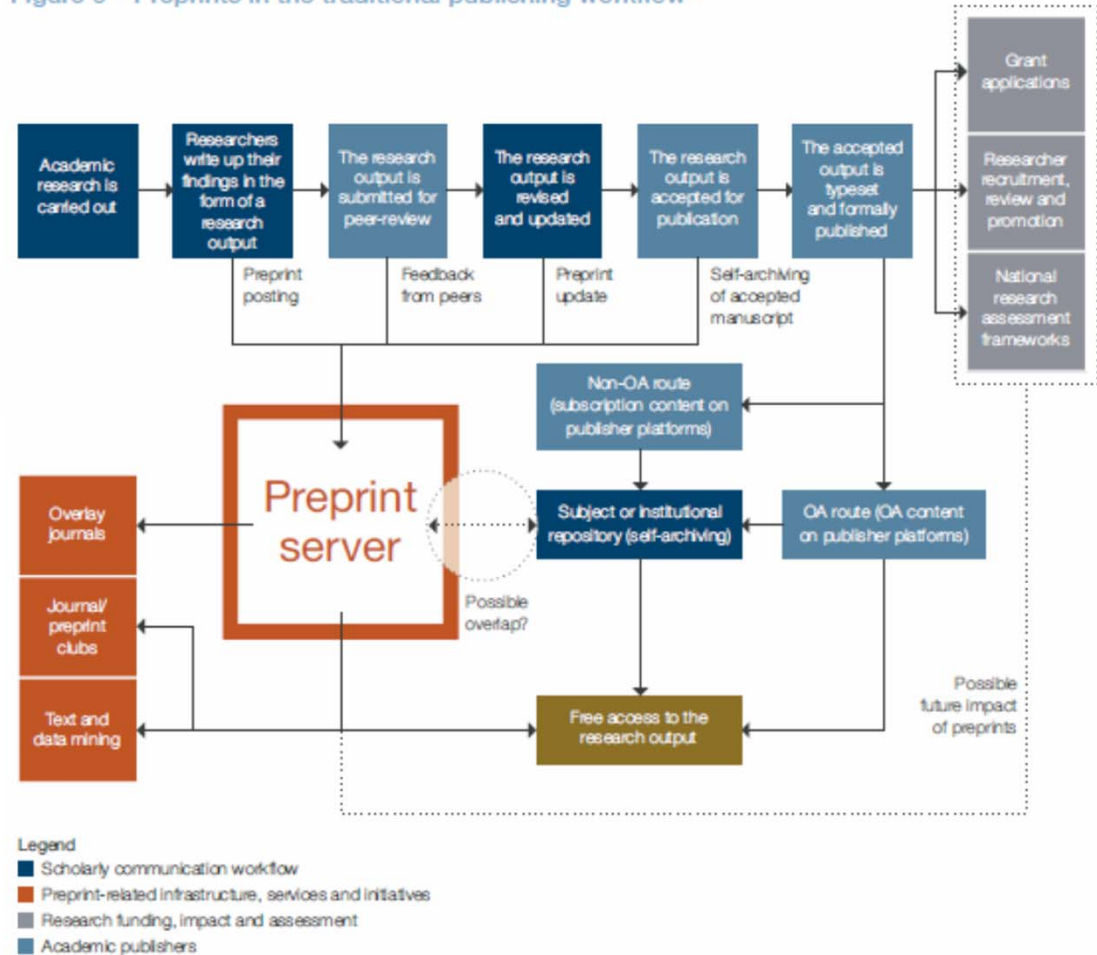
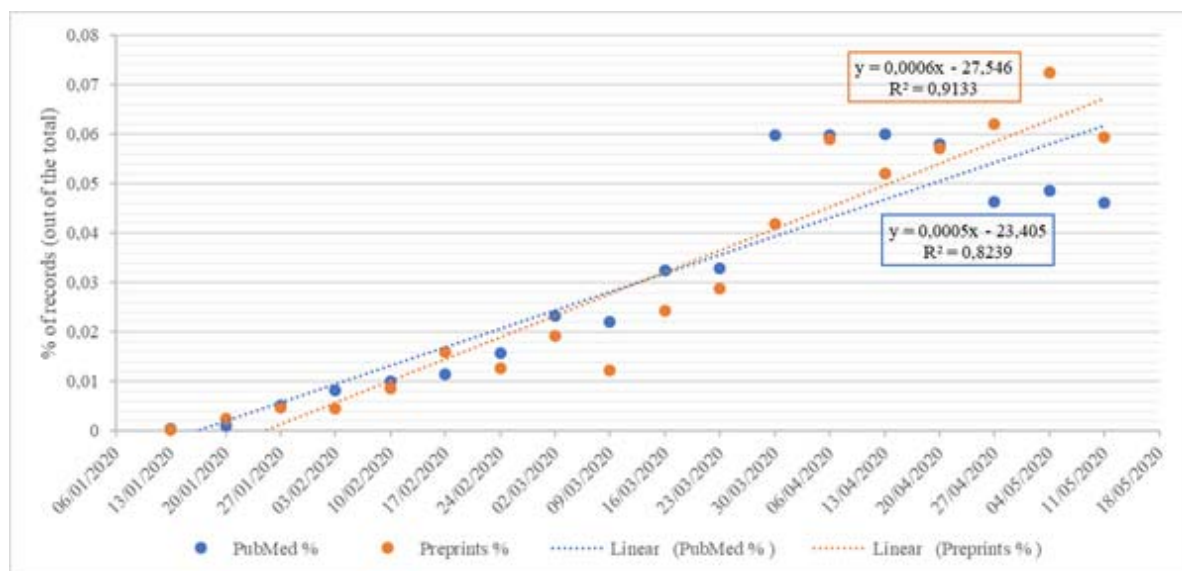


Figure 6 – Preprints in the traditional publishing workflow⁷⁴

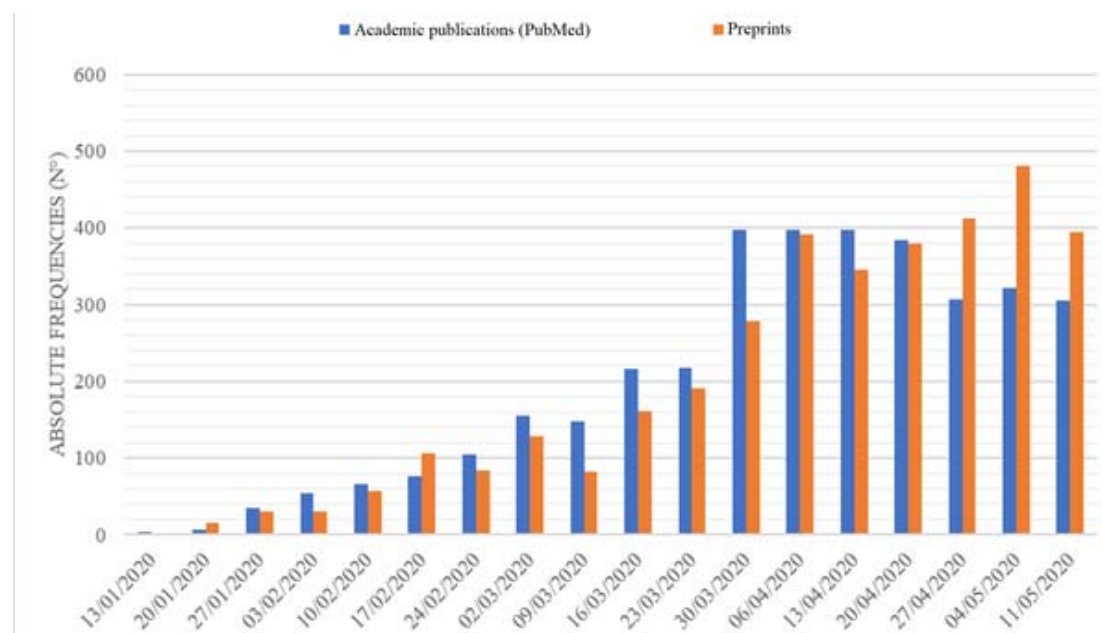


Kant, J., T&F Group on Preprints, Chiarelli, A., Johnson, R. & Richens, E. (2019). Preprints – opportunity or challenge?
<https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.3238499>

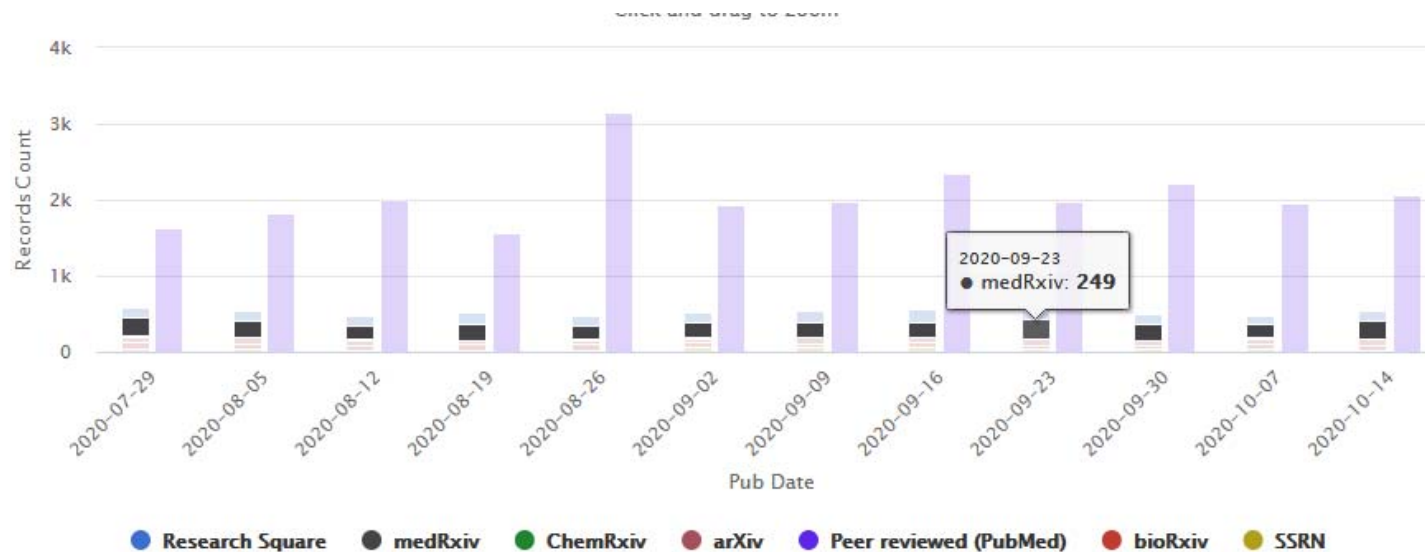


Pre-prints....

Datos sobre publicaciones de COVID19 en PubMed y los servidores de preprints MedRxiv y BioRxiv entre enero y mayo 2020



Gianola S, Jesus TS, Barger S, Castellini G (2020) Characteristics of academic publications, preprints, and registered clinical trials on the COVID-19 pandemic. PLOS ONE 15(10): e0240123. <https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pone.0240123>
<https://journals.plos.org/plosone/article?id=10.1371/journal.pone.0240123>



COVID-19 Portfolio (creado por los NIH). Incluye artículos de PubMed y preprints de arXiv, bioRxiv, ChemRxiv, medRxiv, Research Square, and SSRN (datos de la interfaz de búsqueda *iSearch* platform, <https://icite.od.nih.gov/covid19/search/>)

Revisión por pares de pre-prints. <https://content.prereview.org/about/> A platform for the crowdsourcing of preprint reviews.

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2 PREviews | 17 Requests
Published on 2020-01-15

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A database of journal policies on peer review, co-reviewing, and preprinting

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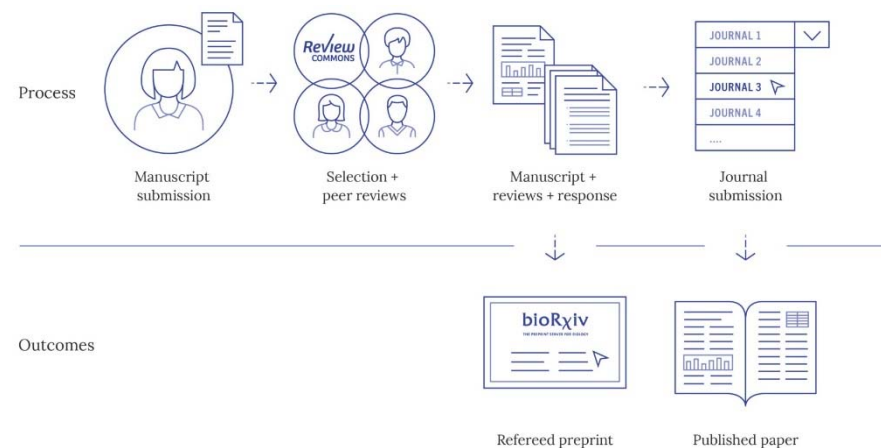
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Journal	Publisher	DOI	ISSN	OA	Date
Accounting	LLC "Consulting Publishing Company "Business"	dx.doi.org/10.21511		10/20/2020	
Banks and Bank Systems	LLC "Consulting Publishing Company "Business"	dx.doi.org/10.21511		10/20/2020	

Peer review
Open peer review
Co-review
Preprint
OA

<https://transpose-publishing.github.io>

Review Commons



<https://www.reviewcommons.org/about/>

Peerage of Science

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A free service for scientific peer review and publishing

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Caraterísticas básicas y alternativas de la Open peer review:

- **Identidades abiertas:** los autores y revisores conocen la identidad de los demás
- **Informes abiertos:** los informes de revisión se publican junto con el artículo relevante

Opcionales (aditivas o no)

- **Participación abierta:** la comunidad en general puede contribuir al proceso de revisión
- **Interacción abierta:** Se permite y fomenta la discusión recíproca directa entre autores y revisores, y / o entre revisores
- **Manuscritos abiertos antes de la revisión:** los manuscritos se hacen públicos de inmediato (por ejemplo, a través de repositorios de preprints como arXiv) antes de cualquier procedimiento formal de revisión por pares
- **Comentarios abiertos de la versión final:** revisar o comentar las publicaciones aceptadas y publicadas.
- **Plataformas abiertas:** la revisión está desvinculada de la revista y se gestiona y facilita por una entidad externa a la propia publicación.

Ejemplos de revistas con diferentes criterios para la revisión abierta

<https://transpose-publishing.github.io>

The screenshot shows the Transpose database website. The header includes navigation links: Home, More Information, User Stories, About, and Stats. The main title is "Transpose database" with a subtitle "A database of journal policies on peer review, co-reviewing, and preprinting". There is a search bar with the placeholder "Search journal title, ISSN, DOI, Publisher" and a search button. A filter dropdown menu is open, showing options: Peer review, Open peer review (selected), Co-review, Preprint, and OA. A secondary dropdown menu for "Open peer review" is also open, listing various criteria: Peer review reports, Peer review author responses, Peer review editorial decision letter, Peer review manuscript, Reviewer identities published, Reviewer identities to author, Public commenting, and Open reviewer interaction. The main content area displays a table of journals with columns for Journal, ISSN, OA, and Date. The first three rows are visible: Accounting, Banks and Bank Systems, and Environmental Economics. Each row has a green checkmark in the Journal column, a DOI link, an OA icon, and the date 10/20/2020.

Home More Information User Stories About Stats

Transpose

A database of journal policies on peer review, co-reviewing, and preprinting

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Search journal title, ISSN, DOI, Publisher

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Journal

3111 search results

Accounting

Banks and Bank Systems

Environmental Economics

Peer review

Open peer review

Co-review

Preprint

OA

Peer review reports

Peer review author responses

Peer review editorial decision letter

Peer review manuscript

Reviewer identities published

Reviewer identities to author

Public commenting

Open reviewer interaction

ISSN

OA

Date

doi.org/10.21511

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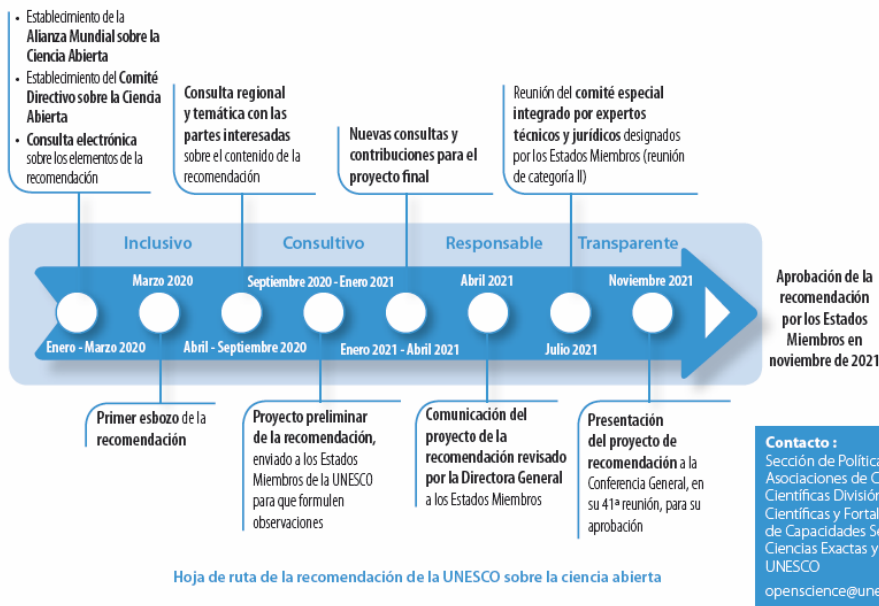
**El conocimiento como bien común, la ciencia
abierta una oportunidad saludable**



Los objetivos:

i) **promover** una definición común de la ciencia abierta y diversos medios para lograrlo; ii) **desarrollar** un entorno político propicio a la ciencia abierta; iii) **invertir** en infraestructuras de la ciencia abierta; iv) invertir en la creación de **capacidad** en favor de la ciencia abierta; v) **transformar** la cultura científica y adaptar los incentivos para favorecer la ciencia abierta; vi) promover enfoques innovadores para la ciencia abierta en diferentes etapas del proceso científico; vii) **promover** la cooperación internacional en materia de ciencia abierta.

Para participar en el proceso y para obtener más información, sírvase consultar el sitio web de la UNESCO sobre la ciencia abierta en <https://en.unesco.org/science-sustainable-future/open-science>





<http://ameliCA.org/>

Principios y Valores

1. El **conocimiento científico generado con fondos públicos es un bien común** y el acceso a él es un derecho universal.
2. Se debe **fortalecer el modelo de publicación abierta**, propiedad de la academia, **sin fines de lucro**, sustentable, con métricas responsables y no subordinado.
3. El Acceso Abierto no tiene ningún futuro ni sentido sin una **evolución en los sistemas de evaluación a la investigación**.
4. La consolidación del Acceso Abierto exige la transición a la comunicación científica digital.
5. La **inversión económica en el Acceso Abierto** debe ser coherente con su beneficio a la sociedad.
6. La **sustentabilidad del Acceso Abierto** debe basarse en esquemas de trabajo cooperativos y en una cobertura horizontal de costos.
7. Es necesario reconocer la **diversidad de las revistas científicas** y detener las presiones que buscan homogeneizarlas.
8. Las revistas deben permitir que el **autor retenga los derechos de su obra** y eliminar sus políticas de embargo.
9. El **impacto social** de la ciencia es la base de la existencia del Acceso Abierto.
10. Es necesario **respetar las diferentes dinámicas de generación y circulación de conocimiento por área**, especialmente en el caso de las Ciencias Sociales y las Humanidades.

¡¡Gracias!!

¡¡¡Cuidense!!!

